

A COLONY OF *KIRINIA CLIMENE* ESPER
(LEP. SATYRIDAE) IN GREECE

By R. F. BRETHERTON* and P. W. CRIBB**

During a recent visit to north west Greece we were fortunate in finding on 12th July 1983 a small but clearly well established colony of this species in the massif of Mt. Smolikas in the northern Pindos. About a dozen were seen and seven taken, of both sexes. A few eggs were obtained from a ragged female but these failed to hatch, presumably owing to the high temperatures in our car later in our trip. They were completely globular, slightly ribbed and pale yellow, and had been laid loose, without attachment to vegetation or to the sides of container; this suggests that in nature they would be dropped by the female while on the wing, as happens with *Aphantopus hyperantus* L. and some other Satyrids.

The colony occupied a small area in a damp gully, rich in grasses and other vegetation and surrounded by beech trees and bushes. The gully faced north to south and was in sunshine while we were there. Most of the specimens were seen around a large clump of wild raspberry. When flying they quite closely resembled the much more numerous females of *Maniola jurtina* L., the flight being similar and the obvious fulvous orange wing flash showing like that of a *jurtina* female. When at rest, the underside hind wing showed spots similar to those of *M. jurtina*, though slightly larger and more numerous. Flight when they were disturbed was short, usually ending with a dive for cover in a nearby bush, a habit which is also that of their larger congener *K. roxelana* Cramer; but the habitats of the latter are usually much drier and stonier. Our maps do not indicate the altitude of the locality, but it is probably about 1400m. Unfortunately lack of time prevented us from searching for it in other likely-looking places in the area, but we did not see it on rather similar ground elsewhere.

The only previous record of *K. climene* known to us in Greece is of a single specimen caught by L. Willemse (1977) at about 1100m. on a forest track near Trikkala, some 80kms south east of our locality. J. Thurner (1964) knew of seven findings, all of singletons, in several places in the mountains of south west Yugoslavia and in Albania, at similar distances to the north. Buresch and Tuleschow (1929) cited localities in Bulgaria. Higgins and Riley (1980), when introducing and illustrating the species in the revised edition of the *Field Guide*, referred in addition to single specimens from Romania. Later, Higgins commented that the status of *K. climene* as a breeding species in Europe is uncertain: this uncertainty can now be removed. The larval food plant is not known: it may be, like that of *K. roxelana*, *Poa annua* and other grasses.

*Folly Hill, Birtley Green, Bramley, Guildford, Surrey GU5 0LE.

**355 Hounslow Road, Hanworth, Middlesex TW13 5JH.

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CALOPTILIA RUFIPENNELLA (HUEBNER) (LEP.: GRACILARIIDAE) IN THE EASTERN HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND. – Although it is not possible to be certain of its history of presence anywhere, it is perhaps worth continuing to document what appear to be recent increases in the range of the northern population (see Emmet, *Ent. Rec. J. Var.*, **91**: 92-96, 122-125; *ibid.*, **93**: 233; and Shaw, *ibid.*, **93**: 148-149) of *Caloptilia rufipennella*. Cones on *Acer pseudoplatanus* were seen on 24.viii.81 in the southern part of Glen Shee (VC 89, East Perthshire: NO 1461) and at Aboyne (VC 92, South Aberdeenshire: NO 5298), and on 1.viii.83 at Nethy Bridge (VC 95, Elgin: NJ 0020). Several cones were seen on each occasion, but its abundance at these sites did not approach the levels concurrently to be seen in the Lothians and in the Borders. – M. R. SHAW, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, EH1 1JF. 23.viii.1983.

CLAVIGESTA PURDEYI (DURR.), HYPSPYGIA COSTALIS (FABR.) AND AGROTIS PUTA (HBN.) IN CUMBRIA. – A Heath portable light trap has been run in my garden at Ulverston, although somewhat sporadically, over a period of 17 years and light traps have also been operated at National Nature Reserves and other sites in the area. The above species have occurred in my garden trap for the first time in 1983 and have not been previously noted at any of the other sites worked. The Pine Leaf-mining Moth (*C. purdeyi*) was recorded on 7th. August 1983. The most northerly record mentioned in *British Tortricoid Moths*, Vol. 2 by Bradley, Tremewan and Smith, is at Formby, Lancs. The Gold Triangle (*H. costalis*) occurred as single specimens on four dates between 27th. July and 17th. August 1983. I have not seen any published records for this species in Cumbria. The Shuttle-shaped Dart (*A. puta*) was seen between 29th. July and 25th. August 1983 with a maximum of three on any night and a total of twenty specimens. The species was recorded at New Hutton in 1976 and Beetham in 1978 (see Dr. N. L. Birkett's note in *Ent. Rec.* **92**: 8). An extension of the range shown in *The Moths & Butterflies of Great Britain and Ireland*, Vol. 9, edited by J. Heath and A. M. Emmet, is apparent. – E. F. HANCOCK, 'Abbotsford', Belmont, Ulverston, Cumbria.